

ated with the PLM held dances at the hall to raise money for Regeneración. Other famous anarchists, like Emma Goldman, were known to have spoken at the Italian Hall.

10 652 N. Spring Street (formerly San Fernando St.)

Home of Romulo Carmona

This was the home of Romulo Carmona, the father-in-law of Enrique Flores Magon. While Ricardo Flores Magon was on the run, he and another member of the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM), Modesto Diaz, found shelter at this location in the later months of 1906. He also worked with Julio Mancillas, a painter, decorator, and paperhanger whose office was located on the bottom floor. Magon moved to a new location sometime in November of 1906 after he narrowly escaped capture when he was seen by a police officer.

11 654 N. Spring Street (formerly San Fernando St.)

La Aurora Bookstore

This was the location of La Aurora Bookstore. Romulo Carmona, the father-in-law of Enrique Flores Magon, owned the store. After the original office was raided, the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM) moved its office to this location from October 1907 to March 1908. It was also the office of the party's newspaper, *Revolución*. As an attempt to suppress the newspaper, the U.S. government arrested the editors of the publication, charging them with libel. Due to the suppression, editors and offices were constantly changing.

12 660 N. Spring Street (formerly San Fernando St.)

Office of Revolución / the Mexican Liberal Party

This location was the first office of the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM) in Los Angeles. The party published its newspaper, *Revolución*, a successor to *Regeneración*. The PLM immediately began production of *Revolución* in Los Angeles after their first publication was suppressed by Teddy Roosevelt administration. The PLM maintained this address between June 1, 1907, to October 1907.

On August 23, 1907, detectives arrest Ricardo Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Antonia Villareal. The next day, detectives raided the office seizing lecture material and other documents. They also arrested the editor, Modesto Diaz.

13 720 N. Spring Street (formerly San Fernando St.)

Home of the Spy Pete Martin

This location was once the home of Pete Martin. Martin, an ex-Mexican secret service agent. He gained notoriety for his testimony against Ricardo and Enrique Flores Magon, Anselmo Figueroa and Librado Rivera. Martin Claimed that he worked as a messenger for the PLM and that Magon had purchased weapons with the intent of creating a revolution in Baja Mexico.

During the trial, two PLM women, Lucile Norman Quidera and Mercedes confronted Martin in the corridor of the federal building and accused him of lying. Quidera, Ricardo's step-daughter, slapped Martin. Both women were arrested for contempt of court but charges were later dropped. In August 1912, Police Martin was wanted by police after he attempted to murder a woman who rejected his advancements.

14 760 N. Spring Street (formerly San Fernando St.)

Home of Nuti, Romanello, Villiani and Fasano

Four Italian anarchists connected to the Galleani movement - Silvio Nuti, Rocco Romanello, Guido Villiani, and Michael Fasano— all resided briefly at this location. Both Nuti and Fasano were well-known within the anarchist community and the government. Nuti was associated with the Italian anarchist group, La Rivolta. Fasano was a well-known speaker and wrote for the anarchist publication, *Man!*



Michael Fasano